

# The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. VIII.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1875.

NO. 11.

## Original Poetry.

### THE SEXTON'S DREAM.

BY THE APPROPRIATE BARD.

I dream'd old Sexton, in shape of a man,  
Came crawling through town collecting his  
clans—  
Through each alley and street he silently  
sped,  
Nor stop'd till he came to the shade of the  
dead—  
I was then, all alone, with my pick and my  
spade,  
And he saw at a glance the grave I had  
made—  
"Whose is it?" he asked, and wink'd his  
black eye.  
"Johnnie Tombstone's," was my trembling  
reply.  
"That's good! When I came they were blow-  
ing the coals,  
And the door I left open for note-sharing  
souls.  
For him not a sign or tear will e'er flow,  
Not a bosom with pity or sympathy glow.  
I will teach him, at once, that I have fixed  
laws,  
If there, as here, he evades, I'll slap his thin  
jaw.  
His palm had an itching, like Shylock of old,  
That infamous Jew, for flesh or the gold,  
'Till not a being in town, no matter how  
poor,  
But shuns, as they should, the shades of his  
door—  
From his nose and his mouth a red flame he  
did vomit,  
And the speed that he went at was that of a  
comet."

### JOSEPHINE.

BY R. W. CHALMERS.

We do not know of any event in history that is so affecting or so full of pathos as the divorce of the Empress Josephine.

The Emperor Napoleon I., (the Great Emperor,) weary of incessant wars, thought if he could form a marriage alliance with some one of the royal families of Europe, he might put an end to these conflicts and perpetrate the order of things established in France. For a long time he dreamed to speak upon the subject to Josephine, who had become aware of her impending doom and was overwhelmed with grief. At last the fatal hour came when the Emperor was to make the dreaded announcement to the Empress. It was at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the last day of November, 1809. Dark clouds obscured the sky and a freezing whirlwind moaned through the towers of the castle. The Emperor and Empress dined alone. Neither had the heart to speak a word. As the attendants retired at the close of the repast, at which it was said that neither could eat a mouthful, the Emperor, pale and trembling, took the hand of Josephine and said:

"My own dear Josephine, you know how I have loved you. It is to you alone that I owe the few moments of happiness I have known in the world. Josephine, my destiny is stronger than my will. My dearest affections must yield to the welfare of France."

The dreadful blow prostrated the Empress and she fell fainting to the floor. The Count de Beaumont was called, and by the aid of the Emperor Josephine was borne, apparently lifeless, to her apartment.

Queen Hortense (her daughter) was summoned. She said reproachfully to the Emperor:

"My mother will descend from the throne as she ascended it, in obedience to your will. Her children, content to renounce grandeur which have not made them happy, will gladly go and devote their lives to comforting the best and most affectionate of mothers."

The Emperor sat down and wept bitterly. Then raising his eyes, flooded with tears, he said to Hortense, whom he loved with parental fondness:

"Do not leave me, Hortense. Stay by me with Eugene. Help me to console your mother and render her calm, resigned and even happy, in remaining my friend while she ceases to be my wife."

Eugene (Josephine's son) soon came from Italy. He immediately repaired to his mother's apartment and clasping her in his arms, they wept in mutual anguish. He then entered the cabinet of the Emperor and receding from the cordial embrace with which the Emperor would have greeted him, said:

"Sire, permit me to withdraw from your service."

"What!" said the Emperor sadly, and with deep emotion, "will you, my adopted son, forsake me?"

"Yes, sire," Eugene firmly replied. "The son of her who is no longer Empress cannot remain Viceroy of Italy. I will follow my mother into her retreat. She must now find her consolation in her children."

The Emperor was deeply moved. Tears filled his eyes.

"You know," said he "the stern necessity which compels this measure. Will you forsake me? Who, then, should I have a son, the object of my desires and the preserver of my interests, who will watch over the child when I am absent? If I die, who will

prove to him a father?"

They both then retired to the garden and, arm in arm, for a long time walked up and down one of its avenues, engaged in earnest conversation. The noble Josephine, with a mother's love, could not forget the interests of her children. She urged Eugene to remain faithful to the Emperor.

"The Emperor," she said "is your benefactor. To him, therefore, you owe boundless obedience."

A fortnight passed and the day arrived for the consummation of this cruel sacrifice. It was the 15th of December. All the members of the imperial family were assembled in the grand salon of the Tuilleries. An extreme paleness overspread the face of the Emperor. In his brief address to the assembled dignitaries, he said:

"The political interests of my monarchy, and the wishes of my people require that I should transmit to an heir, inheriting my love for the people, the throne on which Providence has placed me. It is this consideration alone which induces me to sacrifice the dearest affections of my heart, to consult only the good of my subjects and to desire the dissolution of our marriage. God only knows how much such a determination has cost my heart. But there is no sacrifice too great for my courage when it is proved to be for the interests of France. Far from having any cause of complaint, I have nothing to say but in praise of the attachment and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has embellished fifteen years of my life and the remembrance of them will be forever engraven on my heart. Let her never doubt my affection or regard me but as her dearest friend."

Josephine then endeavored to read her consent to the divorce. But tears blinded her eyes and sobs choked her voice. Sinking into a chair and handing the paper to M. Reynaud, she buried her face in her handkerchief and remained in that position while it was read aloud.

Napoleon then embraced Josephine and led her, almost fainting, to her apartment, where he left her alone with her children. The next day the Senate met to sanction the divorce. The Emperor, careworn, wretched, pale as a statue, leaned against a pillar. A low hum of mournful voices alone disturbed the gloomy silence of the room. There was a table in the center of the apartment, on which there was a writing apparatus of gold. Josephine entered leaning upon the arm of Hortense. Her face was as pale as the muslin dress she wore. The daughter, not possessing the fortitude of her mother, was sobbing aloud. The whole assembly arose. Tears blinded nearly all eyes. Josephine sat down and, leaning her pallid forehead upon her hand, listened to the reading of the act of separation. Eugene and Hortense stood by the side of their mother, the daughter weeping convulsively.

Josephine, as the reading was finished, for a moment pressed her handkerchief to her eyes and then rising, in clear but tremulous tones, pronounced the oath of acceptance. She then sat down and, taking the pen, signed the deed which sundered the dearest ties which can be formed on earth.

Eugene fell fainting to the floor. His inanimate form was borne out of the room by the attendants. Josephine retired with her daughter. Night came. The Emperor, utterly wretched, had just placed himself in the bed, from which he ejected his faithful wife, when the door was slowly opened and Josephine tremblingly entered.

Her eyes were swollen and her hair and dress disordered. She seemed scarcely conscious of what she was doing as with hesitating, tottering steps, she approached the bed. Then in a delirium of grief, all the pent up love of her heart burst forth and she threw herself upon the bed, clasped the neck of the Emperor in her arms and exclaimed: "My husband! my husband!" while sobbing as though her heart would break.

Napoleon also wept convulsively. He folded Josephine in his arms and assured her of his undying love. For some time they remained in each other's embrace, while the mutual words of tenderness were interchanged. The *valet de chambre*, who thus far had been present, was dismissed, and for an hour the Emperor and Empress continued in their last private interview. Josephine then departed forever from the husband whom she had so long and tenderly loved. They remained the best of friends until the death of the Empress. And one of the last words of the Emperor as he was dying at St. Helena, was "Josephine."

A POWERFUL MAN.—The Indianapolis Journal says: "Mr. L. Barr, an employee of one of the rolling mills, is said to be one of the most powerful men west of the Alleghenies. He often picks up a couple of rails weighing 1,120 pounds for small wagers, and can handle a 500-pound rail easier than most men can handle a fair-sized stick of wood. He is credited with having lifted 1,475 pounds not long since."

## To Cousin Carrie W.,

OF MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The sky is bright and all aglow  
With the west-ward sinking sun.  
Sweet strains of music—the careless flow  
Of the little rill as it goes,  
Singing its spring-time song.

Sweet perfume from tree and flower,  
Laden the balmy air,  
Calls back to memory that happy hour,  
When we wandered 'mid many a flower  
In your well-kept parterre.

We culled the rose, the lily too,  
With pinks so fresh and new,  
The beautiful daisy bright with dew.  
As if this gem on its bosom grew.  
Its loveliness to share.

Thy hands among these gems of earth,  
Played deftly blind and seek;  
While many a witty speech gave birth,  
The air rang clearly with joyous mirth,  
With blushes on thy cheek.

'Twas lovely morn—the skies were bright,  
Yet brighter were thine eyes.  
Thy hair was braided, in bands of light,  
The sunshine kindled, and an angel might  
Have claimed it thus for the skies.

To me, thou thou'dst at sister's place:  
Ah! more if that could be—  
Thy winsome ways so full of grace,  
The smile for all, that decks thy face,  
I daily long to see.

LILLIAN BELL.  
TOWNSHIP, DEL., MARCH 12, '75.

## A Review.

Gen. Jackson was elected to the Presidency, the first time, in 1828. He was a man of decided views, which he explicitly expressed as soon as he was seated in the Executive chair. The basis of his policy was the destruction of the then existing National Bank, and he bent all his energies to that end. Congress was in opposition, nevertheless he persisted, and as time wore on gradually won over to his administration the people and reversed the opposition majority in Congress. His political strength and popularity increased through his two terms, and he left an apparently vigorous and long lived party to his successor, Martin Van Buren, who was elected President in 1836. At this time the issue relative to the National Bank and the currency were settled, and the opposition leaders repeatedly declared their acquiescence. Mr. Van Buren and the party leaders stood by the "record" made by Gen. Jackson and party, with him at its head, as recently the Republican leaders stood by the "record" as made by Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Van Buren failed to prove equal to the emergency, though a most astute politician, and though his administration stood by the old "record" he was ignorant of such questions as were pertinent to the hour and the changed order of things. In 1840 the Whigs came into power, utterly routing the Van Buren party, leaving scarcely a State to the then Democracy. But the great Whig victory proved a disaster, owing to the death of Gen. Harrison, who died within a month after taking the Presidential chair. John Tyler performed his vagaries for the remainder of his term, and in 1844 Polk succeeded, under whose administration was perpetuated the inequities connected with the extension of slavery by the annexation of Texas. There was a partial revulsion in 1848, when the Whigs elected Gen. Taylor, who unfortunately died, being succeeded by Millard Fillmore, whose administration was brilliant through more or less pro-slavery, a large section of the party affiliating with the south. In 1852, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, the Democratic candidate, succeeded in the Presidential contest, and a decided pro-slavery policy was continued. In these various mutations and oscillations of power, neither party seriously addressed itself to a consideration of economic or political questions outside of slavery. Each party had members who hoped to be able to force their respective parties to be an anti-slavery party, and at the same time the Whigs the Liberty party, specially aimed to resist the encroachments of the slave power growing stronger and becoming aggressive. At the same time a new party had begun its career, the Know Nothings, which assumed formidable proportions in 1854, when it succeeded in Whig and Democratic States alike, and bid fair to rule the country. It shot out on the political firmament like a comet, and the old politicians, the leaders of both the old parties were astonished. The secret of this revolution was not revealed at once, but in due time it was manifest. A large number of anti-slavery men from the old parties and the Liberty party as well, went into the order, determined to make it a battle axe to hew the Whig and Democratic parties in pieces. The Whig party thenceforth disappeared, and a dry rot struck the Democratic, which run its race with James Buchanan, and in its old form disappeared. In this period we have succinctly reviewed we find two revolutions, one in 1840, and another in 1854, only culminating in 1860 with the election of Abraham Lincoln. At those periods old issues had been settled, and each party was striving to present itself on its "record" alone without meeting the questions of the

hour which demanded a political solution.

The like thing has happened again. A party supposed impregnable has gone down under the righteous indignation of the people, because it was false to itself and became the exponent of selfishness and corruption. Parties to be preserved, must possess an honesty which will keep abreast of the times and fully come up to the demands of the people. When it does not, the people as in last fall, and as they have before, will call it to account and pass upon it a verdict of condemnation.—Exchange.

## The End of Four Great Men.

Alexander after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped "three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights and made her foundations quake" fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God and called him Hani-Baal, and died at last by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes and after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sack-cloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally banished from the world, yet where he could some times see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not and would not bring him aid.

Thus these four great men who seemed to stand the representatives of all those whom the world called great—these four men, who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread—severally died one by intoxication or, as was supposed, by poison mingled with wine; one a suicide, one murdered by his friends; and one a lonely exile! How wretched is the end of all such greatness!

Selected by W. G.—

### Canal of Lanquedoc.

The canal of Lanquedoc, or, as it is some times called, the canal of the two seas, forms a junction between the ocean and the Mediterranean, and was first projected under Francis I. but begun and finished under Louis XIV. This amazing undertaking which does honor to the able minister, Colbert, and to Riquet, the engineer, who conducted the work, was begun 1666 and finished in 1681. It reached from Narbonne to Toulouse, and has established a ready communication between the fertile provinces of Guienne and Lanquedoc.

Above 12,000,000 cubic feet of earth, and more than 30,000 cubic feet of solid rock, have been removed to excavate the bed of this canal. It has on it 114 locks. 16 prodigiously large mounds have been raised to divert the course of useless water and 24 spacious drains have been made to empty it, when in danger of being too full.

On a moderate computation there are above 240,000 cubic feet of stone work in these erections including a projection into the sea, of 200 fathoms, and a pier of 5000 fathoms more, which secures the port of Celte and renders it a very commodious harbor.

In some places the canal is conveyed by aqueducts over bridges of incredible height and strength, which give a passage to other rivers under them. But what seemed most extraordinary at the time was, that near the town of Beiziers it was conveyed under a mountain by a tunnel 720 feet in length, cut into a lofty arcade, principally lined with free-stone, except towards the ends, where it is only hewn through the rock, which is of a sulphurous substance.

The expense of this work was 13,000,000 livres about £540,000 sterling, of which the King contributed 7,000,000 and the province of Lanquedoc the rest.

According to the St. Louis Globe, the present Congress has represented among its members all the trades and professions, and, among them, three clergymen, several doctors, an actor, a stenographer, a jeweller, a tailor, an omnibus driver, an engineer, several editors and printers, a carpenter, eight soldiers, and a hotel proprietor.

Boston has one man who cannot tell a lie. He is a deaf and dumb peanut vendor.

## "New Sweden."

A recent publication of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (in conjunction with that of Delaware), is "A History of New Sweden, or the Settlements on the River Delaware," by Israel Acrelius, translated from the Swedish, with an introduction and notes by William M. Reynolds, D. D. This interesting work, is the eleventh volume of the Memoirs of the Historical Society, and it is, like all the others, valuable as a contribution to our local history. The actual control of the settlements made on the shores of the Delaware by the Swedes lasted only from 1638 to 1668. Long afterwards, however, and as late as 1788, the Swedish Government continued to send clergymen to care for the spiritual interests of its colonists, paying the expenses of their voyage and providing for them on their return. Many books in the Swedish language still attest the names of the "Key of Colmar," the "Bird Griffin," the "Fama," the "Charitas," the "Swan," the "Key," the "Black Cat" and the "Lamp"—the ships which brought the early Swedes to the shores of the Delaware in 1638 and in 1647.—Phila. Ledger.

### No Success Without Industry.

I really believe, young friends, that idleness is the ground of most vices. I am acquainted with certain young men who are running about the streets, whom I see stepping out of drinking saloons. Some of them are sons of reputable parents. I remember last summer meeting a young man—one of the best-dressed lads in the city—a young man whom I met in the omnibus frequently riding up and down; and I had seen him so often and always with such a leisurely air, that I said one day, calling him by name, "What are you doing?"

"I have not got any particular business," he said.

"Well haven't you anything to do?"

"Nothing in particular," he answered.

It was somewhat impertinent, but I said:

"Well, I suppose now you are out of school, you mean to get into something pretty soon?"

"Well, I have not anything just now in view," he replied.

To make a long story short, the poor fellow has not anything in view, never did have much of anything in view.—Drifting, drifting, drifting! Down, down, down! He is not the boy he was when I conversed with him last summer. There is nothing truer, though true, than the adage, "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." Unless there is an aim, a plan, a purpose in a man, there is depravity, and appetite, and lust, and passion. It is idleness that reels up millions of dollars for spirituous liquors every year.

Industry, my young friends, is the first law of success. Some one asked a man who was counted a great genius, to define genius, and he said, "Genius is industry." Things never come about of themselves. The man who writes a great book never wrote it in a day or a week. The man who has reported a great invention did not combine wheel and piston in an hour or a month; but it was the industry of inquiry, the industry of application. Industry is the first law of success.

SLEEPIER.—Who is there afflicted with sleepless nights that would not give over so much for one night of silent repose? On the morning following a splendid slumber, we congratulate ourselves on the good state of health we are in, and desire it to be known to all the neighbors, that they may envy us of this pleasure. We retire that same evening with the understanding to ourselves that joy awaits us in the arms of old Morpheus on that soft bed, and we get in and are soon asleep. But, oh, horrors! A pair of cats have reached the arbor under the window and are fighting awfully, while Jones on the other side of the garden is shooting at them with a double barreled gun. We listen awhile, conclude that life is a burden, and are ready to pawn it off for a half ticket in a gift concert.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.—The new postal cards authorized to be issued will be unlike those now in use. The color will be violet blue. The border and all directions as to where and how to write name and address will be dispensed with. A monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty, with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back and confined by a cap—adorns the upper left-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones. They will be ready for delivery about the middle of April.

MARINE LOSSES IN DECEMBER.—During the month of December, 1874, there were 316 sailing vessels lost, including 158 English and 11 American. Twenty seamen were also lost, of which three were American.

ify their rightful titles, but Acrelius and his editors have given the means of doing that. The interest in this ought to be heightened by the fact of the arrival at this port of the Swedish corvette, the Gefle, which has been sent here by the government of that country, partly to revive the close relations that once existed between the Swedes of the New World and the Old. The kindly interest and benevolent zeal of the authorities of Sweden were extended to the settlers on our shores long after all political authority had ceased. Now, again, the Swedish Government is one of the earliest and most earnest among those which have come forward in support of the Centennial Celebration. The arrival of their man-of-war on a visit of courtesy is of itself a harbinger of the visitors we may expect in 1876, to look after the great interests of the present and to revive the recollections of the past; and the presence of the "Gefle" recalls to memory the names of the "Key of Colmar," the "Bird Griffin," the "Fama," the "Charitas," the "Swan," the "Key," the "Black Cat" and the "Lamp"—the ships which brought the early Swedes to the shores of the Delaware in 1638 and in 1647.—Phila. Ledger.

## Select Poetry.

### The Three Sisters.

(Copied for the Middletown Transcript.)

Madam Virtue and Miss Genius,  
With their sister Reputation,  
Traveled once through foreign countries  
On a tour of observation.  
Ere they started Genius hinted,  
That by some unlucky blunder,  
While they journeyed through the kingdoms,  
They might chance to get assunder;  
"And" she said "it seems but prudent,  
Should we break our pleasant tether,  
Some device should be suggested  
That may bring us three together.  
As for me, if from my sisters  
I should chance to be a roamer,  
Seek me at the tomb of Shakespeare,  
Or before the shrine of Homer."  
Virtue said, "If I am missing,  
And you deem it worth the trouble,  
Seek me in the courts of monarchs,  
Or the dwelling of the noble.  
If among the high and mighty  
You should fail to find me present,  
You may meet with better fortune  
In the court of the peasant.  
"Ah!" said Reputation, sighing,  
"It is easy of discerning,  
Each of you may freely wander  
With a prospect of returning.  
But I pray you watch me closely,  
For despite your best endeavor,  
If you miss me for a moment,  
I am lost—and lost forever."

## Girl Wanted.

BY M. QUAD.

Yes, I want another—"A tidy girl to do housework in a small family—good wages and a good home." That's the way my advertisement always reads, and as soon as the paper is out the girls commence coming. Tidy girls from ten to sixty-five years old come pulling the bell, and when told that they won't suit they put on such a look of contempt for the door, the door-plate, the front gate and the entire institution, that the world seems three degrees hotter than before.

I always engage the girl. This is because of an idea of mine that I can read human nature, and because I do not fear to tell them in plain English what is expected of them. After the door-bell has been pulled about five times, the right-looking sort of a girl makes her appearance. She says she can do any kind of cooking, loves to wash, is fond of children, can never sleep after five o'clock in the morning, never goes out of evenings, does not know a young man in Detroit, and she'd be willing to work for low wages for the sake of getting a good home.

She is told to drop her bundle, lay off her things and go to work, and a great burden rolls off my mind as I congratulate myself that the prize-medal girl has arrived at last. She's all right up to about seven in the evening, when she is suddenly missed, and returns about ten o'clock to say that she "just dropped out" to get a postage stamp. The next day she begins to scatter the teaspoons in the back yard, stops her ironing to read a dime novel, and at supper time wants to know if I can't send the children off to live with their grandfather, get a cook-stove with silver-plated knobs and have an addition built to the kitchen. That evening a big red-headed butcher walks in, crosses his legs over the kitchen table, and proceeds to court Sarah. She doesn't last but a day or two longer, and then we secure another.

This one is right from New Hampshire, and doesn't know a soul in Michigan, and yet she hasn't finished the dinner dishes before a cross-eyed young man rings the bell and says he'd like to see Hannah for a moment. After seeing him, Hannah concludes not to stay, as we are so far from St. John's church, and as we don't appear to be religious people.

The next one especially recommends herself as being "just like their own mother" to the children, and isn't in the house half a day before she draws Small Pox over her knee and gives him a regular old Canadian wallop.

The next one has five recommendations as a neat and tidy girl, and yet it isn't three days before she hakes the shoe brush with the beef, washes her hands in a soup tureen, or drops hair pins into the pudding.

I grow about these things after awhile, but I am met with the statement that they had worked five years for Governor John, or Lord that, and that in all this time no one had so much as looked cross-eyed at them. I am called mean, ill-tempered, particular, fault-finding, and all that, and the girl goes away wondering why the Lord has spared me so long as He has.

We've been wanting "a good, tidy girl" for those last twelve years, and I suppose that we may go another dozen and still be wanting.

A big boy threw a little boy down on Randolph street Saturday, and gave him a bad pounding, and after the big boy had scooted around the corner the little boy sat up and cried. A small crowd worked fifteen minutes to comfort him, and he finally dashed the tears from his eyes and exclaimed: "Well, I know one thing—he'll never go to Heaven, blamed if he will!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Varieties.

Do all the good you can in the world and make as little noise about it as possible.

France is pictured by a Paris journal as a lady lately paralyzed, who begins to get about on crutches called Constitutional laws.

Stock in a Tennessee railway, representing a par value of \$87,000, has just been purchased by a citizen of Chattanooga for 25 cents.

A Mrs. Brennan died in Washington, D. C., on the 19th of January, which was both the anniversary of her birth and of her marriage.

Boston proposes to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, (June 17th), by a grand parade of the entire State militia.

A clergyman at Taunton, Mass., lately asked his parishioners to reduce his pay, as many members of his church had lately suffered a reduction in theirs.

It is estimated that Chicago will handle a hundred million bushels of grain this year. Last year, the quantity handled was nearly ninety-six millions.

A New York man makes artificial butter resembling the genuine article by introducing a few hairs artistically arranged. The imitation is said to be perfect.

At a poultry show in Elmira, New York, a goose hatched in 1808 is the principal curiosity. The seventy-year-old fowl is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

Italy, according to its last census, has a population of 26,801,154 of whom 26,291,083 are residents, the remainder being travellers or only temporarily residing in the country.

There are at least three deaconesses in the English established Church. Two ladies were recently admitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one some time ago by the Bishop of Ely.

At Packerton, Pa., the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., taking advantage of the low price of labor and materials, are building 6000 coal cars, turning out 96 p.p.w. About 1000 men are kept steadily employed.

The Indiana Legislature have resolved not to build a State Capitol, and a journal of that State suggests that in future the Legislature should hold its sessions in each city in turn throughout the State.

A skaters' game of ball, on the Hudson river, was interrupted on Saturday by the parting of the floe, the pitcher, the second base and the field going one way, and the catcher and the first and third base the other.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance offers to the clergy of the State, prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100 respectively, for the three best essays presented before the first day of October next, on the "Evils and Cure of Intemperance."

The new Academy of Music in Baltimore, has a total seating capacity of 1625; orchestra, 310, orchestra circle, 450; first dress circle, 163; thirty-six stalls, four seats in each; second dress circle, 410; and six private boxes, each with eight chairs.

Joshua Bailey, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., promised the bulk of his fortune to whichever of his nephews raised the largest family of boys. W. W. Bailey, of Waverly, Iowa, raised five, and got \$2,000,000 at the death of his uncle.

A curious instance of dental vitality is reported from Paris. A man, aged 90, died in that city recently, who in addition to the two sets of teeth which grew in her youth had a new set at 47, another at 63, and a fifth set at 74, years before her death.

Nevada has \$250,000 as the beginning of a university fund, and a San Francisco paper suggests that, instead of organizing an institution of its own, the State shall unite its forces with California and establish a strong university and school of mines.

A country paper, in speaking of the good things in the village where it is published, says: "We are proud of the impressively solemn appearance of our undertakers. A smiling undertaker is a hideous incubus on the growth of a place."

A large field of cryolite has lately been discovered in Nevada. This valuable mineral, which has become an important source of sodium and its compounds, and metallic aluminium, has heretofore only been found, in considerable quantities, in Greenland.

Paris, it is estimated, contains 120,000 women who are dependent upon their needle for support. The highest rate of pay is about seventy-nine cents per day, whilst the average pay, when fully employed, is not over twenty-four cents for twelve hours' work.

A London journal has been exposing the nefarious dealings of the money-lenders. A firm of extortioners brought an action for libel, but the Court dismissed the complaint, holding that malice was not made out and that "a strong case of public benefit was shown."



# The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1875.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**—The election in New Hampshire, on Tuesday, for Governor, Congressmen and Legislature was very close. There was no choice of Governor by the people, and both parties claim a majority in the lower House of the Legislature, the Senate being tied. The Democrats elected two out of the three congressmen and a majority of the Council. This will prevent the removal of Democratic office holders. The election of Governor will have to be made by the House of Delegates. Much excitement prevails and the official counting of the returns is awaited with anxiety.

**COUNTY DIVISION.**—The feeling in favor of a division of New Castle county seems to be on the increase. A large and enthusiastic meeting in its favor was held at the City Hall, in Wilmington, on Wednesday week and resolutions approving of division were adopted, and a committee appointed to visit Dover and lay the matter before the Legislature. We are glad to see this awakening among the people of Wilmington to a sense of their own interest, and trust that the Legislature will not turn a deaf ear to their appeals. Whether a majority of the people of the county are in favor of division or opposed to it remains to be ascertained. This can be done in no way so well as by submitting the matter directly to them.

We have always entertained the opinion that both Wilmington and the outside hundreds would be benefited by a separation, and do not yet see any reason to change our views. In the matter of attendance upon the County courts the farming communities would certainly be greatly relieved. To be compelled to leave their farms in the Spring and Fall, at times when their presence is mostly needed at home, and to attend as jurors or witnesses upon a long session of court, sometimes of four weeks duration, at times when their business requires their closest attention, is excessively annoying and many times expensive to our people. As it is an acknowledged fact that the vast majority of the cases which occupy the attention of the Courts goes from Wilmington, the burden to the country people in this respect would be greatly lessened. Instead of a long session of weeks' duration, the court business of the lower hundreds could all be transacted in a few days and the people could return to their business affairs.

That the citizens of Wilmington would also be benefited in this respect, in having their courts at home instead of having to go over to New Castle, we suppose even Mr. Higgins will not dispute.

There are other and strong reasons which could be urged in favor of division, but we do not propose to enter into a lengthy argument on the subject at this time. The leaves seem to be working in the right place—in Wilmington—and we prefer to let it take its course there. It is probably the best, if not the only practicable, way of settling the vexed question of representation and we hope the Legislature will give it the proper attention.

**PENINSULA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.**—A little more than a year ago, a few gentlemen of Middletown, appreciating the advantages to an agricultural community to be derived from the holding of yearly fairs for the competitive exhibition of the products of their farms, orchards, stock yards and gardens, as well as the various mechanical implements used in husbandry, conceived the idea of forming an association for this purpose. Though their efforts were at first derided by many persons who had but little faith in the ultimate success of the movement, they persevered in their endeavors, the movement met the approval of the people of the neighborhood, who entered into it with hearty zeal, and their efforts were crowned, at the fair in September, with a success beyond their anticipations.

The second year of the organization opens with brighter prospects than the first did, and the members of the Association have the right to look forward to a more brilliant exhibition and successful fair in the fall of 1875 than that of 1874. The mere association, by an act of the State Legislature, has been merged into a legal corporation with all the rights and privileges pertaining, by law, thereto, being thereby placed upon a more sure foundation. The funds paid in upon stock last year together with the money taken at the fair was sufficient to liquidate, within a few dollars, the heavy expense incurred in the lease and preparation of the grounds, and the erection of buildings, the payment of premiums, and other minor matters incidental to making ready in the first instance, and the Association enters upon the second year of its existence, with its grounds properly enclosed and prepared, buildings for the careful housing of stock, and the display of machinery and other articles of domestic manufacture; eating and refreshment saloons for the entertainment of visitors, a grand stand capable of seating thousands of spectators; stable, booths, pens and other accommodations, and a trotting course pronounced by competent judges one of

the finest in this section of the country. All of this is due, in great part, to the strenuous efforts and untiring energy of the executive, canvassing and other committees, of which the members of the Association showed a just appreciation by the re-election of the same committees almost entire, at its late meeting.

There remains, however, a good deal of work yet to be done, in order to provide more ample accommodations for the proper display of the increased amount of stock, manufactures, fruits and other articles that will, in all probability, be put upon exhibition at the next fair, the most especially needed of which is a suitable building for a Ladies' Department, that used at the last fair being neither of the proper capacity nor accommodations. More stabling is also required, and a few other smaller and less costly buildings. In order to provide funds for defraying these additional expenses, the managers have deemed it advisable to sell a few more shares of stock than was originally intended. These, it is hoped will be readily taken that funds may be provided to enable the committee to have all the necessary preparations completed by the date agreed upon for the opening of the fair.

## Increased Representation.

A recent mass meeting in Wilmington developed the fact that a large majority of the citizens of this city—who take any interest in the matter—are in favor of the division of New Castle county into two counties. A large committee, of influential citizens, was appointed by the meeting to wait upon the Legislature and ask for the passage of an act amending the Constitution so as to admit of such division. This duty the committee faithfully and earnestly discharged on Thursday. It seems that lately new light has dawned upon the advocates of increased representation, who now see that the proposed division will not only give them all they ask in this respect, but will also be of great advantage to their section of the State in other ways. Thus the city will not be hampered by a rural majority in the Levy Court, and the rural districts will not be bothered and put to what they consider needless expense for city improvements. This antagonism between town and country will be obliterated. Further, the objection of the lower counties to giving the upper county increased representation will be entirely overcome, as that objection was mainly based on the fear of Wilmington domination in State affairs. Politically there is no objection to the division, as the county part of New Castle county is strongly Democratic, and if the Republicans have a majority in the fourth county it is right they should have a voice in the State Councils. We presume, in the event of a division of the county the city government of Wilmington would be superseded by a mixed city and county government, like that of Philadelphia, which presents many advantages, especially as respects the police, not now enjoyed in the neighborhood of our busy little metropolis. —*Dover Delawarean, Del.*

We do not hear, at present, much of this bill. We presume all that is wanting to insure its passage, is some action on the part of the people of that county, to show the Legislature that such a step is necessary and desirable. Petitions signed by such prominent men as are most interested in the business of the courts and legislation, would show this, and afford, doubtless, satisfactory ground for favorable legislative action. The increased representation is but one of several important advantages to the people of New Castle county, and, indeed to the State, which would result from the division. But the representation would be more properly adjusted by this means than by any other. The city and county of Wilmington, in such case, would doubtless, adjust its own representation, and all other political and municipal regulations, on such principles as prevail in other large cities.

And then, standing as the metropolis of our little State and of the Peninsula, it might be expected that the people of the Peninsula, as well as those of the State, would be influenced to encourage its growth and prosperity, in which all would be interested. Could Wilmington be placed on such a basis, as to afford all the advantages of trade, commerce and metropolitan life, and at the same time, as to the time, alternating with whisky, and champagne with cigars, it is not probable, is it or it may not be likely, would it or would it not be reasonable to suppose that ideas, if the man has any, might, could, or would be confused, cloudy, misty, and the man become queer, excitable, unreliable, uncertain, stupid, stolid, idiotic, insane?

As the doctors are always ready for any conundrum, we wish the medical colleges now making M. D.'s would put this question to the candidates for diplomas. This is one of the questions that is now about to invite very considerable examination. The people of the United States may yet have a deep interest in the reply to this question.—*Phila. Commonwealth*

In the United States Senate, Tuesday, a letter from the Vice President, stating that he would not be present, was read. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was then elected temporary President, he receiving 39 votes to 25 for Mr. Thurman of Ohio. A despatch from St. John, N. F., says that the bodies of more than forty persons who have died there this winter have been temporarily interred in the snow, which lies so deep in the cemeteries as to prevent the opening of graves.

## Joining the Grangers.

A Delaware Grange, a divergent the Grange of Institution, and Relates his Experience.

STATE OF DELAWARE, March, 1875. Dear Transcript:—Will you pardon your correspondent for asking for information on a matter which appears to have taken a deep hold upon the people at this end of the State? But first, are you a Granger? If not, why not? It is the order of the day (and night too, if you judge from the time of holding the meetings) for some special object to be obtained by the farmers and manufacturers. Surely there must be a grange at your place, and of course you must belong; for why editors and doctors should not be admitted is past my comprehension. The one physician, for instance, bleeds you to death, and the other duns you for something that no one likes to pay, i. e. his paper at the end of the year, as a dead horse is poor property. Now I believe you to be a member and will therefore ask, Why does it take two weeks to get initiated into the mysteries of breaking your neck, or some bones at least, in riding, or trying to ride, a billiard ball upon the people through ploughed fields—and miserably ploughed at that—climbing fences, which have been worn fences from the way that goat jumped: he was into ditches, over stones, hard ground, plough skips, arrow streaks, and the D— I know what else he would have gone over if Pomona had not seized him by the horns and promised him some apples to go farther, which quieted him, when your unlucky cor, though, he had a chance to escape. So, getting on *terra firma*, I made for the door as I supposed, but brought up in a rye field that Adam might have sown: for of all bristles on grain that rye beat. Words won't do it justice, so I will give up the job. Being very warm after such severe exercise I concluded to take off my coat (farmer like). Just as I got one arm out, bang! went something on went that coat, instant. This startled the line (I was not alone) that every fellow, had he been blown up and not hurt, would have thought it a part of the programme.

The Ladies all at once broke out into musical strains so soul-inspiring that the perspiration ran in rivulets down the forehead and bronzed cheeks of the novices, which filled the worthy Master with merriment, to such a degree that he dare not take his name off his book, but stood with white face and down cast eyes, uttering the most fearful and terrible imprecations and denunciations upon their heads if they dare tell the wives of their bosoms one word of anything they say, (it being at the same time so dark again, as the candles were seen had a lighted candle) or heard of anything that occurred. I knew how many started with me when I went into that room. All I know now is, there were some ahead of me and some behind me. Had I not forgotten I would tell you how many. I'll bet drinks for the line, including the steward, that if we are left to ourselves and never told how, we will never see the inside of that room again, as grangers; for I do think there is one of the number who recollects either the signs or counter signs, for there is as many of them as there is on the Zodiacal map in the almanac. I have often wondered to myself of what good he was. The Grange has explained the mystery.

You see by this, that several of the farmers hereabout, led by the greatly coveted *desideratum*, natural to all to go our wants and wishes gratified to the least expense, made up our minds to join the Grange, believing the tale one of them told us about buying a suit of clothes, and that when the salesman discovered his customer to be granger, gave him the vest and pants, he, the Granger, only paying for the coat. We joined! If you are a member, please tell us, through your paper, why we had that goat to ride. They are not used by farmers. We like to ride with a pair of horses to a meeting, you don't belong, why then, of course, you don't know anything about it, and needn't answer. I speak for the line when I say they don't know anything about it either. A GRANGER.

**Patrons of Husbandry.** Mr. Editor—In your last issue you mention that some informality in the first organization of the Delaware State Grange, and also, that dissatisfaction existed. The facts are as follows: The constitution of the National Grange provides that "whenever there are fifteen subordinate granges working in a State, it shall be entitled to a State Grange." When there were fourteen granges working in Delaware, (without any request, without even the knowledge of patrons in our State, and without any authority of law) these granges were attached to the Maryland grange, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Maryland State Grange, with assurance to our subordinate granges that the arrangement was temporary only; and that, when our fifteen granges were formed we should have a State Grange; therefore, our sub-granges acquiesced in the arrangement. As soon as the requisite number of State Granges were formed we made application to the proper authorities for the organization of our State Grange, without success. The patrons in our State came together, and appointed a committee to obtain the formation of a State Grange, who met with no better success. We then wrote to Master Adams of the National Grange, who made objection on the ground that Delaware was too small to have a State Grange, and would not be able to support one. We continued to make application and to petition in vain; until the waters of every subordinate grange in the State assembled, and resolved to organize a State Grange on their own responsibility, and to send a delegate to the eighth annual session of the National Grange, at Charleston, S. C., in February last, seeking recognition; or, otherwise demanding the organization of a State Grange in Delaware as the law allowed. The National Grange declined to recognize the grange so formed, or our delegate; but agreed to send a National Deputy to organize our State Grange, as soon as the National Grange adjourned, which was done; and the result was, the formation of our State Grange by Worthy Deputy Hamilton, as noticed in your last number.

The reason of the change in the officers as to the first State Grange, and the last one organized as above stated, was that in adopting new amendments to the National Constitution of the order, at the late meeting of the Na-

tional Grange in Charleston, it was discovered that an unintentional and unforeseen blunder had been made in that all Past Masters were excluded from the right to be members of the State or National Grange; and, as some of the officers elected at the first organization were Past Masters, the grange was reluctantly compelled to leave them out in the new election. J. M. B.

Two of the principal hotels at Chattanooga, fearing the operation of the Civil Rights law, have given up their licenses and will be conducted as private boarding houses. It is said that a white man tried to hire a negro to act as his waiter at the dining table of the Reed House in Chattanooga on Friday night, but the colored citizen was fearful of the consequences. A number of Kentuckians who were taking supper at the time had resented his intrusion by pitching him out of the window, and as the dining room was in the second story, he might have been seriously hurt.

Three colored men were sworn in at Baltimore Monday as Grand Jurors, for the March term of the U. S. District Court. These colored jurors are said to be prosperous business men.

## MARRIED.

ELIAS—BOLDEN.—By Rev. Jason Rogers, in Pecader Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 3d, 1875, Mr. Frank Elison and Miss Fannie M. Bolden, both of New Castle county. Rikton papers please copy.

## OBITUARY.

Rev. JOHN COLLINS McCABE, D. D. Rev. Dr. McCabe died at the rectory of the Episcopal Church in this place on Friday, 26th ult., after a long and painful illness. The deceased came to Chambersburg as Rector of Trinity Parish, about a year and a half ago. Early last spring he was prostrated by a severe attack of acute rheumatism, after which time he was not able to perform the duties of his office with the regularity. On this account he tendered his resignation a few weeks ago, to take effect on the 1st of April. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1840, and was settled in his present position in 1848. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Dr. McCabe had attained to eminence among Episcopal clergymen and was widely known in the Episcopal Church. He was born in Richmond, Va., on the 12th of November, 1810. At an early age he attracted attention as a debater in a literary circle that was then flourishing in the city. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Dr. McCabe had attained to eminence among Episcopal clergymen and was widely known in the Episcopal Church. He was born in Richmond, Va., on the 12th of November, 1810. At an early age he attracted attention as a debater in a literary circle that was then flourishing in the city. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

## New Advertisements.

### THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE

**LEGATEE,** BY LEXINGTON. Dam, Levity, by Imp. Trustee, &c., was bred by Mr. R. H. Barr, of New Castle, and raised by Mr. G. W. Lockwood, of New Castle. LEGATEE is a beautiful rich bay, 15½ hands high, remarkably well built and very strong. He possesses not only very best crosses for running but also for trotting, his dam being by Imp. Trustee, the sire of the great trotting gelding that trotted twenty (20) miles in less than one hour; his sire, *Lecky's*, sired none as a sire and racer. LEGATEE was done some good running and is a very fine trotter and driver.

He will stand the coming season at the Hotel in Odessa, Monday and Tuesday, March 22d and 23d; at Mr. Wm. Diehl's, between March 24th and 25th, when he may be found every other week till June 24th. The mean time he will be near Warwick, Md. Terms—\$40 to insure. Season \$25. Groom 50 cents.

For further particulars, address G. W. LOCKWOOD, New Castle, Md. mar 13-17.

## PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at her residence near Port Penn, Del., ON FRIDAY, MARCH 19th, 1875, At 1 o'clock, P. M.

Her entire stock and farming implements, as follows, to-wit: 2 Horses, one a good driving horse and one a good farm horse. 6 Cows, 1 Ox-Cart, 1 Farm Wagon, 1 Mill Wagon, 1 Ox-Cart, 1 Family Carriage, 1 York Carriage, 1 good Farm Wagon, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Wash Drill, 1 Reaper, 2 Cultivators, 1 Carriage Pole, 3 sets Carriage Harness, 1 set Wagon Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c., a lot of old iron, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale—All sums under \$20, cash; on all sums of \$20 and over a credit of eight days, the purchaser giving a bankable note with approval endorsed, interest from date.

ANN JEFFERSON. S. M. Eades, Auct. mar 13-18.

## FOR RENT.

The large and commodious STORE ROOM in the new building, at Port Penn, occupied by G. W. NAUDIN. Possession given March 25th. Apply to SAMUEL PENNINGTON. mar 13-17.

## New Advertisements.

### REPORT

Of the Condition of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, in the State of Delaware, at the close of business, March 1st, 1875.

**RESOURCES:**  
Loans and discounts.....\$134,984.00  
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....80,000.00  
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....1,000.00  
Due from approved reserve agents.....2,573.00  
Due from other National banks.....1,629.99  
Due from State banks and bankers.....362.54  
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....13,362.64  
Checks and other cash items.....24.00  
Bills of other National banks.....1,457.00  
Fractional currency (including nickels).....368.61  
Legal tender notes.....6,428.00  
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.....3,550.00  
Surplus (5 per cent. of circulation).....2,700.00  
Total.....\$249,364.36

**LIABILITIES:**  
Capital stock paid in.....\$80,000.00  
Surplus fund.....13,000.00  
Other undivided profits.....1,927.00  
National Bank notes outstanding.....71,009.00  
Individual deposits subject to check.....65,209.29  
Due to other National banks.....3,132.02  
Due to State banks and bankers.....92.45  
Bills payable.....15,000.00  
Total.....\$249,364.36

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss: I, John R. Hall, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Middletown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. R. HALL, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of March, 1875. J. S. CROUCH, N. P. Correct—Attest: J. A. REYNOLDS, Director. JAS. CULBERTSON, Dir. mar 13-17.

## REPORT

Of the Condition of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, in the State of Delaware, at the close of business, March 1st, 1875.

**RESOURCES:**  
Loans and discounts.....\$126,892.77  
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....75,000.00  
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....2,561.46  
Due from approved reserve agents.....2,573.00  
Due from other National banks.....1,629.99  
Due from State banks and bankers.....362.54  
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....13,362.64  
Checks and other cash items.....24.00  
Bills of other National banks.....1,457.00  
Fractional currency (including nickels).....368.61  
Legal tender notes.....6,428.00  
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.....3,550.00  
Surplus (5 per cent. of circulation).....2,700.00  
Total.....\$232,948.33

**LIABILITIES:**  
Capital stock paid in.....\$75,000.00  
Surplus fund.....25,000.00  
Other undivided profits.....2,749.88  
National Bank notes outstanding.....64,800.00  
Individual deposits subject to check.....62,603.84  
Due to other National banks.....1,728.21  
Total.....\$232,948.33

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss: I, J. L. Gibson, Cashier of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. GIBSON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of March, 1875. CHAS. T. BROWN, N. P. Correct—Attest: CHAS. BRISTON, Director. JOHN APPLETON, Dir. mar 13-17.

## SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

THE pupils of School District No. 94, under the charge of Misses Ann Maxwell and Annie Roberts, will give an exhibition in the Town Hall, Middletown, Del., ON Friday Evening, March 19th, Consisting of Declamations, Recitations, Dialogues, Singing, &c. Proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the school. Admission, adults, 35 Cents. Children under 12 yrs., 20 Cts.

## MUSIC BY PRICE'S ORCHESTRA.

March 13-17.

## FOR Sassafras River.

THE steamer "TRUMPETER" will, on and after Monday, MARCH 1st, leave Georgetown at 8 a. m., Buck Neck at 11 a. m., and all the intermediate landings on the route one hour later than heretofore; arriving in Baltimore at her usual hour—10 a. m. We sincerely trust that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the steamer "Trumpeter" and her patrons and the public generally, may never grow less; for the perpetuation of which we will ever be found striving our very best. WM. CUNDIFF, Capt. mar 6-7.

## STOLEN.

FROM the sheds of the National Hotel, Middletown, on Wednesday evening, March 10th, a small BAY MARE, having a white spot in one eye, and white mane, from having been rubbed by the collar, also a small one-seater CARRIAGE, one spoke in the rear front wheel split and wrapped with twine. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above property, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. G. R. STILES, Murphey's Mills. mar 13-27.

## HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!

LADIES, go to Mrs. A. M. Midcall's, where you can get all kinds of Hair Work made to order. Combings worked up into Braids, Curls, or Frizzes, Old Braids dyed black or brown. One-quarter mile from Middletown, in Baltimore's vicinity, in rear of his residence. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Mar 13\*

## BEEF! BEEF!

The undersigned gives notice that he will visit Middletown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, with a good supply of beef, mutton, lamb and veal, and will serve customers at their doors. After nine o'clock his wagon will be stationed in the Square, opposite the Middletown Hotel, where he will be pleased to receive calls from citizens of the town and vicinity. CHARLES ADAMS. mar 13-27.

## Public Sale.

MIDDLETOWN, March 10th, 1875. The subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Vendue of Ben. Hessey, near Warwick, Del., on March 16th next, a lot of Household Goods, consisting of 1 Walnut Secretary, 1 Walnut Bedstead, with Springs and Mattress; 2 Feather Beds, 1 Looking-Glass, and other articles. W. N. WILSON. mar 13-17.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co., will be held in the office of W. H. Barr, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1875, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve the ensuing year. mar 13-17. SAMUEL PENNINGTON, Sec.

## FOR RENT.

A neat and COMFORTABLE DWELLING on Lake Street, Middletown, having six rooms, a kitchen, pump at door, garden and all conveniences. Apply to JOSEPH GEARY. mar 13-31.

## Special Notices.

Whereas this great calamitous country through, among the Alcoholic Bitter-mongers! They stand agast at an innovation on their artifice of making drunks of the sick—A competitor has come into the field with which they cannot contend. Dr. J. Walker's CAUSTIC VASELINE BARRAGE, the undiluted essence of the most efficacious vegetable tonics and alteratives in the world, is driving all the will-born nostrums of King Alcohol to the wall. There is no disease, internal or external, in which it is not beneficially administered.

All who want a good SEWING MACHINE and having the Cash to pay for it, will have inducements offered them at the Great Sewing Machine Depot of A. T. STOPS, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Arch Sts., Phila., they can get at no other Sewing Machine place in this city. All kinds of needles, oil, silk, cotton, linen thread, &c., low for cash. Old Machines taken in exchange, and parties allowed liberally for them.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 104 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. Dec 12-6m.

## ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who send him the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN E. QGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York. Dec 12-6m.

## SOMETHING UNIQUE.

COME AND ENJOY IT! A BAZAR Will be held in the Lecture Room of Drayner's Presbyterian Church, Odessa, Delaware, THURSDAY EVENG, MARCH 18, 1875. Music by the Odessa Social Orchestra.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS. DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. March 6-21.

## NOTICE.

DR. W. H. BARR begs to say that having sold his Drug Store and business to Joseph M. Barr, he invites the same gentleman to handle and sell all the goods now in the store on the past on the store. His office will be at the old store, where he will be found, as heretofore, prepared to render professional advice and services. WM. H. BARR, M. D. Middletown, Jan. 1, 1875.—17

## MULES! MULES!

The subscriber has just returned from the West with forty (40) head of extra fine YOUNG MULES, carefully selected by himself, and will sell them on reasonable terms at the stables of A. Maxwell. L. P. McDOWELL. Middletown, Del., Feb. 6, 1875.—21

## KENTUCKY MULES.

The subscribers will have a large and superior lot of three year old KENTUCKY MULES on hand, on and after February 13th, 1875, and they want the people to come and see them. WM. POLK, E. R. COCHRAN. Feb 6-17.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of New Castle County has appointed THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1875, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the petition of J. A. Maxwell, an application of persons interested in Public roads, and school districts. By order of the Levy Court, JNO. P. SPRINGER, Clerk. Mar 6-21.

## READING ROOM OPEN.

Notice is hereby given that the Middletown Library and Reading Room are now open for the accommodation of the members. New subscribers can be left at any time with the treasurer, C. Tatman, Jr., Esq. Jan. 30-17. E. W. LOCKWOOD, Pres.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. H. SCOWDRICK & CO., are hereby respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of January, 1875, and save costs. M. E. WALKER, Assignee. Dec. 19-17.

## SCHOOL.

MRS. BUTLER desires to receive several additional pupils, boys or girls, for the remainder of the year, at St. Anne's Rectory. Terms: Twenty Dollars the half year, and advance, inclusive of Latin and modern languages. Feb 27-31

## NEWPORT PLASTER MILL.

I am now grinding and have for sale LAND PLASTER, the purity of which I guarantee. Can furnish large or small quantities at short notice and low figures. J. A. CRANSTON, Newport, Del. Feb 13-17.

## NOTICE.

The co-partnership of Cox & Jones was not dissolved by the death of Mr. Cox, but under a provision in the will of the latter it will continue until January 1, 1876, and the business will be conducted in the firm name until that date. Jan. 30-17m. COX & JONES.

## GRANGERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Pure Ground Raw Bone and all the ingredients for manufacturing "Phosphate Bone" are now at Grangers at wholesale prices. Orders and inquiries by mail promptly attended to. J. A. CRANSTON, Newport, Del. Feb 4-31 junl.

## NOTICE.

The Third Series of Stock of the Mutual Loan Association of \$1.00 per share, first payment March 16, 1875. A. G. COX, Secretary. Feb. 20-17.

## RAN AWAY.

From the subscriber, in Odessa, Del., on the 8th inst., ELIZABETH LEWIS, an apprentice colored girl about 15 years old, all persons are forbidden from harboring her, on pain of being fined. W. A. HUKILL. Odessa, Del., Feb. 20, 1875.—21

## FOR SALE.

About 100 PEACH TREES, good seed varieties for sale cheap. Also, Wilson's Seedling Strawberry Plants. H. VANDERGRIFT, M. Pleasant, Del. Feb 27-17.

## ELECTION.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Mutual Loan Association will be held March 16th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, in the usual place. Election of officers, setting on proposed amendments to By-Laws, and other important business. A. G. COX, Secretary. Mar 6-21.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

EXCELSIOR OATS weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, Mammoth White Dent Corn, and Early Rose Potatoes for sale, by special arrangement, to W. F. GOWIN. March 6, 1875.—31.

## Public Sale.

The subscribers will sell at Public Sale,



# The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday by  
Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued until ordered, except  
at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:  
Transient advertisements of less than one  
inch in space will be inserted at the rate of  
ten cents a line for first insertion, and five  
cents per line for each additional insertion.  
Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

| Space.  | 1 wk. | 1 mo.   | 3 mos.  | 6 mos.  | 1 year. |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 inch. | \$ 75 | \$ 1.50 | \$ 3.00 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 8.00 |
| 2 "     | 1.25  | 2.50    | 4.50    | 6.75    | 12.00   |
| 3 "     | 1.75  | 3.50    | 6.00    | 9.00    | 16.00   |
| 4 "     | 2.25  | 4.50    | 7.50    | 11.25   | 20.00   |
| 5 "     | 2.75  | 5.50    | 9.00    | 13.50   | 24.00   |
| 6 "     | 3.25  | 6.50    | 10.50   | 15.75   | 28.00   |
| 7 "     | 3.75  | 7.50    | 12.00   | 18.00   | 32.00   |
| 8 "     | 4.25  | 8.50    | 13.50   | 20.25   | 36.00   |
| 9 "     | 4.75  | 9.50    | 15.00   | 22.50   | 40.00   |
| 10 "    | 5.25  | 10.50   | 16.50   | 24.75   | 44.00   |
| 11 "    | 5.75  | 11.50   | 18.00   | 27.00   | 48.00   |
| 12 "    | 6.25  | 12.50   | 19.50   | 29.25   | 52.00   |
| 13 "    | 6.75  | 13.50   | 21.00   | 31.50   | 56.00   |
| 14 "    | 7.25  | 14.50   | 22.50   | 33.75   | 60.00   |
| 15 "    | 7.75  | 15.50   | 24.00   | 36.00   | 64.00   |
| 16 "    | 8.25  | 16.50   | 25.50   | 38.25   | 68.00   |
| 17 "    | 8.75  | 17.50   | 27.00   | 40.50   | 72.00   |
| 18 "    | 9.25  | 18.50   | 28.50   | 42.75   | 76.00   |
| 19 "    | 9.75  | 19.50   | 30.00   | 45.00   | 80.00   |
| 20 "    | 10.25 | 20.50   | 31.50   | 47.25   | 84.00   |
| 21 "    | 10.75 | 21.50   | 33.00   | 49.50   | 88.00   |
| 22 "    | 11.25 | 22.50   | 34.50   | 51.75   | 92.00   |
| 23 "    | 11.75 | 23.50   | 36.00   | 54.00   | 96.00   |
| 24 "    | 12.25 | 24.50   | 37.50   | 56.25   | 100.00  |

Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents  
per line for each insertion. Obituaries charged  
at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first  
insertion, and 3 cents per line for each  
subsequent insertion. Marriages and deaths inserted  
free. Terms in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1875.

## Local and State Affairs.

### Minor Topics.

A Middletown merchant, who makes liberal  
use of printers ink, says that his business  
was increased \$10,000, during the past year,  
which he attributes almost solely to advertising.

The reports of the banks of Middletown and  
Oxford, published this week, show them to  
be in a pretty good condition, considering the  
times and the scarcity of money.

Mr. Nimrod French received a few days ago  
per express, a pair of Mountain Rabbits, weigh-  
ing 15 pounds, sent him from the West by  
his son George French.

Candidates for the honor of being New  
Castle city's first mayor are coming to the  
front. Among those mentioned are James  
M. Johns, Esq., Joseph Bishop, B. R. Utich,  
Democrats, and George Williams and E. H.  
Challenger, Republicans.

A new post office has been established at  
Thompson station, in White Clay Creek Hun-  
dred, on the P. & D. R. R., about half-way  
between Newark and Landenberg.

Some new buildings and several additions  
are being erected in Middletown, at the pre-  
sent time. The spring carpenter work is  
scarcely begun yet.

The new Board of Town Commissioners  
have been qualified and organized by the  
election of E. W. Lockwood, Esq., as presi-  
dent and J. R. Hall, as secretary.

The attention of those who wish to act  
upon the suggestion of Hon. T. F. Bayard at  
our recent agricultural fair—"Improve your  
stock"—is invited to the advertisement of  
Mr. G. W. Lockwood's horse, Legatee.

The annual meeting of the Mutual Loan  
Association will be held next Tuesday eve-  
ning, at which time the report of last year's  
transactions will be presented, and new offi-  
cers elected.

The ladies of the P. E. Church, of Smyrna,  
propose to hold a grand Centennial Tea  
Party on a big scale, on the 19th of April—  
the 100th anniversary of the battle of Lexing-  
ton.

Some scoundrel entered the house of Mr.  
Wm. Brady, last Wednesday night, and stole  
a pair of new calfskin boots. It is a little  
singular that nothing else was disturbed. Mr.  
B. has since recovered the boots.

### Real Estate Sales.

George W. Ingham has sold, during the  
last week, the farm of Sewell Green to Wm.  
Flincham, 225 acres, for \$17,000; farm of  
Wm. Cleaver to Z. A. Poel, 255 acres, for  
\$30,000.

### Horse and Carriage Stolen.

On Wednesday night a horse and carriage  
were stolen from the sheds of the National  
Hotel in this town. The horse belonged to  
Mr. Clothier, of Bohemia Mills, Md., and the  
carriage was owned by Mr. G. R. Stiles, of  
the same place, they being in charge of the  
last named gentleman's son on the evening  
above mentioned. They were missing about  
9 o'clock, and search for them was imme-  
diately commenced, but up to the present  
writing no clue to their whereabouts has  
been received.

### Constables Appointed.

On Friday of last week, the Levy Court of  
this county made the following appointment  
of Constables:

Brandywine Hundred—D. J. Wilson, J. N.  
Grubb.

Wilmington—George C. Ward, W. W.  
Pritchett and W. E. Appointment of Mr. Ward  
the date was broken, as it had determined to  
give his place to Mr. Franklin Cloud.

Christiana—Samuel C. Pierce.

Mill Creek—Edmund Hammond.

White Clay Creek—John Lemon, John W.  
Whitman.

New Castle—John Bartholomew, Israel H.  
Fols.

Pencader—Wm. B. Ford.

Red Lion—S. B. Scott, L. B. How.

Soysa's—P. J. Lynch, R. H. Foster.

Appoquinimink—The election for this Hun-  
dred was deferred to another day.

### The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Delaware Railroad.

It is the present expectation of those who  
are foremost in the Baltimore, Chesapeake  
and Delaware Bay railroad enterprise, from  
Harrington to a point on Kent Island, that  
work will be resumed about the 1st of May.  
This we have on good authority. Within the  
past few days the subject has received much  
attention in Baltimore, and within the next  
fortnight a regular meeting will be held,  
which promises to give a new vitality to the  
project. The war between the Baltimore and  
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads has greatly  
promoted the interests of the new road across  
the peninsula, and brightened its prospects  
very materially.—Commercial.

### P. A. & P. Election.

The meeting for the election of officers of  
the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological  
Association, held at the office of the Sec-  
retary, on Saturday afternoon last, was at-  
tended by a large number of resident stock-  
holders as well as by several from a distance.  
The charter, as passed by the Legislature,  
was read by the Secretary and unanimously  
accepted. A good deal of interest was mani-  
fested in the election of officers, and a spirited,  
but good natured, contest took place, result-  
ing in the choice of Charles Beaton, Esq., for  
President; J. T. Budd, Secretary; Wm. R.  
Cochran, J. W. Lockwood, L. P. McDowell,  
T. J. Craven, Wm. Polk, D. W. Corbit, R.  
A. Cochran, Jr., M. E. Walker and J. H.  
Walker, Board of Managers.

On motion of R. H. Cummins, the Secretary  
was instructed to procure a corporate seal,  
subject to the approval of the Board of Man-  
agers. On the same gentleman's motion he  
was further instructed to procure a book of  
stock certificates subject as above, and issue  
the same to the stockholders.

At 5 1/2 P. M., the Association adjourned to  
meet on the 1st Saturday of April.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of  
Managers, on Tuesday afternoon, Edward  
Reynolds was re-elected Treasurer, for the  
ensuing year.

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

THURSDAY, March 4.

SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill incor-  
porating the Delaware City and New Castle  
railroad company; to unite and grade the  
public schools of Newark limiting the tax to  
\$1,000; supplementing the charter of Pen-  
nack River Improvement Co.; incorporating  
the Drawbridge Packing Co.; House bill in-  
corporating the public schools of Delaware  
City; incorporating the Delaware City Mut-  
ual Insurance Co.

Mr. Ray introduced the House bill in re-  
lation to the Road Commissioners of St. Georges  
Hundred.

Mr. R. Co. was test, but subsequently the vote  
was reconsidered and the bill recommitted.

The bill introduced by Mr. Riddle to amend  
section 1, chapter 372, Delaware Laws, XIV  
vol., making it the duty of the tax collector  
to call upon each person before the tax be  
returned and placed upon the error list, was  
passed by a vote of 4 to 3, subsequently re-  
considered and laid by a vote of 1 to 7.

House.—Bills passed: Additional supple-  
ment to the act in relation to the streets of  
Delaware City, supplementing chapter 35,  
vol. 14; incorporating the Board of Educa-  
tion of New Castle; providing for a special  
election for town commissioners of Seaford,  
on the 4th day of March; Senate bill in-  
corporating the Delta Phi Literary Society of  
Delaware College; incorporating the Kent  
Iron and Hardware Co., of Wilmington; am-  
ending chapter 125, revised statutes, abol-  
ishing whipping in cases of murder in the  
second degree. The Wilmington colored  
school bill was passed by a vote of 15 to 2.

Bills introduced: Repealing the act mak-  
ing a part of a certain road in Pencader Hd.  
a charge upon New Castle county; supple-  
menting the charter of the Diamond State Loan  
Association of Smyrna; authorizing the Re-  
corder of Deeds of New Castle county to make  
a certain index; Senate bill dividing Appo-  
quinimink Hundred.

The bill authorizing the employment of  
criminals outside of the jails in which they  
are confined was lost by a vote of 10 to 10.  
On motion of Mr. Bird the bill for the pro-  
tection of shore net fishermen on the Delaware  
was indefinitely postponed. The bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

Bills passed: providing for an additional  
Justice of the Peace for Kent county to reside  
at Harrington; House bill to amend a cer-  
tain act in relation to the protection of shore  
net fishermen on the Delaware; the bill reduc-  
ing the tax on the P. & W. B. R. R. was  
amended, and made the special order for  
Wednesday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, March 5.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 99, revised statutes, pro-  
hibiting Justices of the Peace, removing from  
the counties for which they were appointed,  
from receiving fees; by the same, a general  
incorporation law.

## Business Locals.

No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in barrels, half  
barrels, and quarters; New Split Labrador  
and Eastport Herring in barrels and half bar-  
rels; Codfish and Smoked Haddock just re-  
ceived and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

White Mercer Potatoes, at  
S. M. REYNOLDS.

2000 lbs. Rock Salt, 500 sacks Dairy Salt,  
and 100 boxes fine pulverized Salt for table  
use in store and for sale by  
S. M. REYNOLDS.

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

F. S. COX. ISAAC JONES, Jr.

COX & JONES,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL, LIME, FLOUR,

FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and  
Cumberland bituminous Coals on  
hand at all times.

Nov 21-11.

J. S. FOARD. W. A. CONKOR.

FOARD & CONKOR,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL,

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

Agricultural Implements.

Sole agents for

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND

PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also, Sole Agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

Whann's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate and

SUN GUANO.

RUSSELL COE'S PHOSPHATE,

J. M. Rhodes' Genuine Phosphate,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tight-  
ness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and  
for sale at the very lowest cash prices.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

sept 12-11.

COX & JONES,

GRAIN DEALERS.

AGENTS FOR

WM. LEA & SONS,

BRANDYWINE MILLS,

S. P. TRUSS,

NEW CASTLE.

Highest market price paid for  
Grain on Chesapeake and  
Delaware waters, or on  
Delaware R. and  
its connections.

December 5-11.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the  
citizens of Middletown and vicinity that  
he has returned to town and located his pho-  
tograph car for a short season on the corner of  
BROAD AND ANDERSON STREETS,

where he is prepared to execute Photographs  
of every size, from the smallest to the largest,  
on short notice and at the most reasonable rates.  
Call and examine specimens of work.  
Dec. 26, 1874. J. M. HORNING.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A comfortable and desirable  
dwelling on North Broad  
street, Middletown, containing  
seven rooms, good cellar, pump  
at the door, large garden, and every conve-  
nience. Apply to LEONARD GILCH,  
Feb. 27-11

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A fine sized THREE-STORY  
dwelling, with modern im-  
provements, desirably loca-  
ted on Main Street, 200 yards  
from R. R. Depot. Newly paint-  
ed and papered. Price and terms reasonable.  
Apply to G. W. W. NAUDAIN.  
Feb. 27-11

FOR SALE.

A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME  
COTTAGE, with modern im-  
provements, desirably loca-  
ted on Green Street, with large yard and  
garden. Price and terms reasonable.  
Apply to J. B. CLARKSON.  
Jan. 30, 1875-11

## General News.

General Sheridan, with Col Forsythe,  
of his staff, left New Orleans on Saturday  
morning for the West.

Ex-Congressman Ransier, colored,  
has been appointed Revenue Collector  
for the Second District of South Carolina.

The aggregate sum appropriated by  
the twelve general appropriation bills  
passed at the last session of Congress  
is \$176,000,000. Other bills were  
passed containing specific appropriations.

Among the bills defeated in the last  
Congress was that in aid of the Bay-  
field and St. Croix Railroad. The bills  
proposed to confer to the company  
about \$300,000 in money and \$150,000  
worth of pine timber lands.

In the Senate of New Jersey, Mon-  
day, a bill was introduced for the pen-  
sionment by a fine of not more than  
\$5000, and an imprisonment of not  
more than one year, of any person who  
shall transfer his property for the pur-  
pose of avoiding taxes, or incur a debt  
to procure a deduction for debts.

Hon. James Buffinton, ex-Rep-  
resentative of Massachusetts, died sud-  
denly, at the residence of his son-in-law,  
at Fall River, last Sunday morning, in  
the 58th year of his age. He had just  
returned from Washington, with his  
family. He had been in ill-health for  
some time.

Andrew Johnson continues to be the  
political lion of Washington, his parlor  
in the Imperial Hotel being thronged  
night and morning with visitors. He  
says the recently published letter in  
criticism of the Democracy of New  
Hampshire attributed to him, is a for-  
ge, as he has written nothing on the subject.

The first Civil Rights case at Wil-  
mington, N. C. was decided last week.  
A saloon keeper was arrested and taken  
before U. S. Commissioner McGuigg,  
at the instance of a colored man, for  
refusing to sell the latter a drink. The  
Commissioner held that the Civil Rights  
bill does not apply to bar-rooms, and  
dismissed the case.

Hon. C. L. Lamar, of Mississippi,  
opened the democratic campaign in New  
Hampshire by a conservative speech at  
Nashua Saturday night. He plead  
earnestly for a South which desired  
peace and was loyal to the government  
and for a people thirsting for a union  
of love. Senator Gordon, of Georgia,  
spoke at Littleton, N. H., the same  
night.

The auditor of the Ohio division of  
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in-  
vestigating a deficiency of \$20,000,  
divided between the ticket and freight  
offices of the company at Zanesville.  
A young man named Howard, who  
handled the funds of both departments,  
asserts that he is unable to account for  
the discrepancy.

## THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COX & JONES.

|                    |       |        |      |      |
|--------------------|-------|--------|------|------|
| Wheat,             | ..... | \$1.15 | 3/4  | 1.20 |
| Corn, yellow, new, | ..... | 72     | cts. |      |
| Corn, white, new,  | ..... | 70     | cts. |      |
| Oats,              | ..... | 50     | cts. |      |
| Timothy Seed,      | ..... | 4.25   |      |      |
| Clover             | ..... | 50     | cts. |      |
| Beans              | ..... | 75     | cts. |      |

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

|         |       |    |      |  |
|---------|-------|----|------|--|
| Eggs,   | ..... | 25 | cts. |  |
| Butter, | ..... | 30 | cts. |  |



## Agricultural.

### Does Farming Pay.

This question has been discussed at farmers' clubs, in farmers' conventions, and by writers in the agricultural papers, and it seems to be answered in the affirmative in the minds of the majority, if we are to judge from their talk and manner of procedure. That farming is poor business, would be the answer of nine-tenths of those engaged in it, if the direct question were put to them. Hence we find discontent, and a desire to sell the part of many. In this vicinity many advertise to sell; yet no one appears to buy. I have always, until within a few years, known men who wanted to buy farms; those which were well located and desirable found ready purchasers—the demand was fully equal to the supply. But of late it has not been so. I do not know to-day of a person who wishes to buy a farm, or to invest money in land for agricultural purposes, nor would any farm about here sell for its real value if offered. There is no doubt that many who are now anxious to sell, will live to rejoice that no one appeared to buy. It is that only which will save them from financial ruin. The desire to invest the proceeds in something which shall pay large interest, and live an easy life without labor, is the idea. Large rates of interest are attended with corresponding risk, and the majority would seek such investments as would in a short time leave them penniless. It is a blessing to them that their farms cannot be sold. The time will doubtless come when a man who owns a farm free from debt, and a home for his family, will think himself well off. Speculation and the proceeds of money invested will not always prove the greatest blessing. In times of commercial distress these are often not to be trusted, while the farmer who owns his farm has not much to fear.

Farmers do not live up to their privileges. They may have as good a living as those in towns who spend three or five thousand dollars a year for that purpose. Their tables may be better supplied with a greater variety and much better quality of articles. Fresh vegetables, butter, milk, cream, eggs and fruit, a horse and carriage, more leisure—taking all these things into consideration, reckoning the articles consumed by the farmer's family at the price paid by his city friend, we shall not find so much difference as one would suppose. It would be more apparent than real. Looking at it in this light, we should be better contented with our lot.

It is the few in any occupation that acquire fortunes; where one succeeds, multitudes fail. And perhaps as large a proportion of farms gain in property as in any other business. Certainly no one will deny that the small farmers are better off than any other class of equal means. If people would live as economically as formerly, probably as much money could be laid up as at any previous time. Habits of extravagance have done much to bring the business into disrepute, and it is apparent in almost everything. We see it in houses and furniture, clothing, carriages and harness. A stable-keeper recently told me that he formerly found a ready sale among farmers for his second-hand carriages, after running them for a couple of years or so, now he makes no sales to farmers—the best have become none too good for them. This is true in regard to almost everything else. Our easy means of communication have brought the country and city into closer relation and the result has been that many have become discontented with the slow but sure gains of agriculture; and haste to become rich has done much mischief to the rural population.

If people would view the matter as I do, I think they would find that the farmer has as many advantages as men of any other calling—and on closer examination might find that farming paid—W. Brown, Rockingham Co., N. H., in Country Farmer.

## Miscellaneous.

### BEN FRANKLIN.

A few hitherto unwritten incidents in his checkered career.

January the 17th was the anniversary of Ben Franklin's birthday. Franklin did not take part in any of the festivities in the printing offices on the 17th. He is, or rather would be if he were here, too old for such hilarity. He would be 169 years old had he remained with us. But long-continued habit of early rising undermined his vigorous constitution, and gentle death scooped him in at the age of eighty-four, just eighty-five years ago. Let us not weep for him. If he had but lived a few years longer, this bright, beautiful world, so full of life and hope, would have been blighted and scared with more dreary old maxims about going to bed at dark and getting up before daylight, and about earning a dollar by saving a cent, and always thinking a week before we speak a minute, and similar stuff that the United States census could compile between now and the end of time.

Franklin's family must have led a dreary life. The venerable philosopher, quoting his favorite maxim, "Early to bed," would drive his helpless family off to their rooms at sunset, while he would go down to the post-office for an hour or two, and then come back and play with an electrical machine for a few hours, and then write on his slumbers until 2 o'clock in the morning. He would then devour a light lunch of cold pig's feet, apple pie, and fried liver, after which he would make everybody in the house get up and dress, assemble in the sitting-room, and lecture to them for over an hour about eating between meals. Then begging them to go to work, and remember that the early bird caught the worm, he would go to bed and sleep until 12 o'clock, M. He always slept as much as he could during the day-time, for it was one of his favorite sayings, "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day." This custom the great printer had, of sitting up all night and sleeping all day, is what established the healthiest hours observed by the morning papers to this day.

The philosopher was a man of the most rigid temperance. He begged all the tobacco he used, and he never could be induced to eat tobacco like bread, as some men do. He was born at an early age, and was a printer on compulsion. He held cases in his brother's office after serving out his devilish; but because his brother took all the plat, he went on a strike, rattled the office and went out on a tramp. One evening he entered Philadelphia on foot, with a loaf of bread under his arm, from which he was drawing liberal rations. History makes no mention of the black bottle in his coat-tail pocket. This is the first tramp printer of whom there is any record.

He was a great and good man in his time, but he was slow. He would not have been suited to this busy, progressive generation. He lacked the great comprehensive abstract elements of modern American Statesmanship. He would hardly have shown in a Congress where the Hon. Oakes Ames and the Hon. John Morrisey were his colleagues. There is an anecdote illustrative of his fidelity to the principles of truth.

His father was a tallow chandler and soap boiler, and he used a great deal of wood, he strove to inculcate habits of industry in his son by letting him saw and split all the fuel. One day young Ben was chopping wood in a very bad humor, because his work prevented him from going off with a lot of boys to steal peaches. His father came out to see that his son didn't pick out all the easy pieces to cut, and as he passed by the boy broke a stick in two with a terrific blow, and one of the pieces went whirling through the air like an arrow, nestled in the venerable man's back hair, raising a lump like a base ball. "Who would be so cruel as to hit an old man like me?" inquired the stricken soap boiler, while the members of his frightened family supported his drooping frame and rubbed his lump with ham fat.

"Father, dear father," sobbed the future philosopher, "I can't tell a lie. It was the boy who lives across the street, and he has just 'shinned' around the corner." "My son, my own dear boy," said his pa, dashing a pearly tear drop from his loving orbits, "You are cordially invited to attend a matinee for children only, which will be held in the boiler room in ten minutes from this moment of speaking. Positively no postponement on account of the weather, and no pains spared to make things interesting for the audience."

A little incident worth relating happened to Ben after he had become a married man, and was living in a small village down in Connecticut. J. W. Dusenberry's great circus and menagerie just arrived from Bloomsburg, and was going to give a performance in the evening, and Ben's oldest boy was seized with an irresistible desire to attend. So at the dinner table he asked permission of his father to attend the circus in the evening. "No, no! my son, you must not go to the show. It is an unfit place for me, as I consider it; how much more dangerous must it be for you; I will not allow a son of mine to attend a circus performance where I myself would blush to be seen. Go to bed my boy, and your mother

and I will go to prayer meeting. Tomorrow I will buy you a testament for your obedience."

An hour afterward Ben and his wife might have been seen seated on a top board under the brilliantly lighted circus tent. Ben's face glowed with enjoyment and his jaws worked industriously upon a big end of twisted dog tail tobacco. Once he bowed his head and allowed a half pint of juice to issue from his mouth and descend between the seats.

A smothered cry of pain came up from below.

Said old Ben: "Gracious, I do believe I have spit in some one's face."

Said his wife: "Two bad! but oh! just see that man bend the crab!" and they both became engrossed in the antics of the clown.

Next morning at breakfast his boy appeared with a swollen eye.

Said his father: "My son, what ails thee?" "Some blamed fool spit in—that is it, is darned sore. I don't know what ails it," said the confused lad.

Ben and his wife exchanged significant glances and wisely held their peace, and the promised testament wasn't alluded to afterward by either father or son.

**Professional.**

**JOHN A. REYNOLDS,**  
Notary Public,  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

**Dr. J. J. VANDERFORD,**  
DENTIST,  
906 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA  
Office Hours: From 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.  
2 p. m. to 6 p. m.  
apr 11-ly

**DR. W. F. KENNEDY,**  
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity. Office on Main St., opposite the Presbyterian Church.  
Jan 16-2m. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

**DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,**  
DENTIST,  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,  
Feb 14-ly.

**REYNOLDS & CO.,**  
No. 832 Market Street,  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.  
Conveyances, Surveys, Real Estate Agents, Collectors of Accounts, Bills, &c.

Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages, and other legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.

**REYNOLDS & CO.,**  
No. 832 MARKET STREET,  
WILMINGTON, DEL.  
Jan 11-ly

**J. THOS. BUDD,**  
Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent,  
OFFICE IN TRANSCRIPT BUILDING,  
S. Broad St., near Main, Middletown, Del.  
A large lot of

**VALUABLE FARMS**  
AND TOWN PROPERTIES  
In all parts of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.  
Call and examine.  
Correspondence by mail solicited.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO:  
Gen. Robert Patterson, 24 below Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
John C. Bullitt, Attorney at Law, South 3d Street, Phila.  
Hon. R. C. Holliday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.  
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.  
Col. Alton Duncan, Louisville, Ky., may 2-ly

**Hotels, &c.**

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Opposite R. R. Depot,  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

HAVING taken the above well-known house, I am prepared to accommodate my friends and the public generally in first-class style and at reasonable rates. The bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Segars. Patronage solicited. JACKSON BRIANT, Proprietor.

Formerly of Davis Hotel, Phila.  
Oct 11-ly

**NEW HOTEL**  
At Townsend, Del.

**TOWNSEND HOUSE,**  
OPEN June 1st, 1872, will accommodate the traveling public and permanent boarders at very reasonable rates. The bar will at all times be stocked with choice wines, liquors, tobacco and Segars. Fine oysters during the season. Hopping by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage generally.  
JAMES C. TOWNSEND, Proprietor.  
June 8-ly.

**REGISTER'S OFFICE,**  
New Castle County, Dec. 18th, 1874.  
Upon the application of RICHARD S. MARIM, late of Appomattox Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted, within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, having the names of the said deceased, and the names of the said Administrator, and also cause the same to be inserted in the Delaware State Gazette, and in the Delaware State Journal, and in the Delaware State Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of [L.S.] Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and date above written.  
S. C. BIGGS, Register.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrator on or before December 19th, 1875, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

RICHARD S. MARIM, Administrator.  
Address—Smyma, Del. Jan. 9-2m

**J. MEIER & BRO.,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
S. E. Cor. Second and Arch Sts.,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Have in Stock a full line of  
Fine Overcoatings, Suitings, Cassimeres, and Vestings.  
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.  
Oct 10-ly

The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently abreast of the times, and has the advantage of being able to place its advertisements in the most reliable sources that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a year since the commencement of the year and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

**Time Tables.**

**PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.**

**Delaware Division Time Table.**

**FALL ARRANGEMENT.**

ON and after Monday, Sept. 8th, 1874, (Sundays excepted.) Trains will leave as follows:

| NORTHWARD.  |             | SOUTHWARD.  |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Passenger.  | Mixed.      | Passenger.  | Mixed.      |
| A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 11:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 12:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:00       | 6:45        | 11:45       | 9:45        |
| 11:30       | 8:15        | 1:15        | 11:15       |
| 1:00        | 9:45        | 2:45        | 12:45       |
| 2:30        | 11:15       | 4:15        | 2:15        |
| 4:00        | 12:45       | 5:45        | 3:45        |
| 5:30        | 2:15        | 7:15        | 5:15        |
| 7:00        | 3:45        | 8:45        | 6:45        |
| 8:30        | 5:15        | 10:15       | 8:15        |
| 10:         |             |             |             |